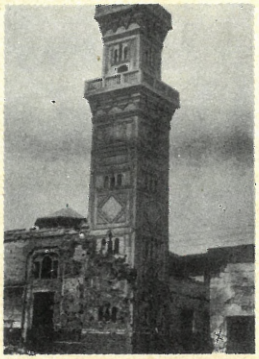
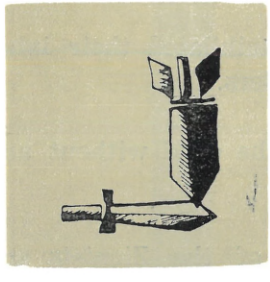
PRISM

# THE TERRORISTS





# THE TERRORISTS!!!

98- 1869

# THE TERRORISTS !!!

The wave of world-wide terrorism raging nowadays, is the make of Zionism.

Indeed terrorism of all sorts teems through the annals of Zionism.

- Zionists originated the use of booby-trapped letters to frighten their opponents.

- Zionists executed individuals and massive groups of helpless people without trial under the pretence of«security measures».

- Zionists exterminated complete towns and annihilated their inhabitants to clear the way for more Zionist settlers.

- Zionists sadistically mutilated the bodies of the dead without any scruples.

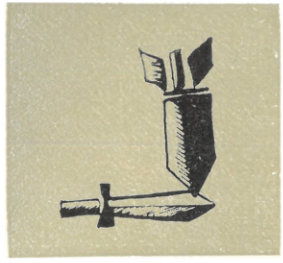
This is a booklet embracing the confessions of the Zionists and others, in addition to resolutions and decisions by International and Regional Organisations. As a black book it relates the story of Zionist terrorism.

ACTS OF TERRORISM

AGAINST

THE BRITISH IN PALESTINE

- Booby-trapped letters.
- The hanging of British soldiers
- The lashing of British soldiers.
- The blow-up of king David Hotel.
- The British Press condemns Zionist terrorism.



Even though the British government and British policy championed and supported the Zionist movement in its plot to occupy Palestine, the Zionists mounted a campaign of terrorism against the British in Palestine during the period from 1946-1948.

This induced Jewish writer, Avner, to wonder in his book entitled « Memoirs of an Assassin » — confessions of a Stern Gang Killer: «What was the mentality behind this campaign of murder ».

«For the Lehi (Stern Gang)», Avner said, «the Englishman would always be a filthy boy, who could be killed for this reason alone».

« I saw this bilogical hatred appear in the course of operations, as in the case of the 18-year old Sabra who, after having fired a burst of sub-machine gun-fire point blank at a policeman, instead of running away, lingered for a long time battering the already cooling body with the butt of his weapon », Avner said.

On August 8, 1944, the Stern Gang made an abortive attempt on the life of Sir Harold MacMichael, the British High Commissioner in Palestine, and killed 10 British policemen in his motorcade.

On November 1st, the same year, they murdered Lord Moyne, the British Secretary for the Middle East Affairs, stationed in Cairo.

In 1946, they intensified their terrorism killing 49 British soldiers including 28 policemen.

On July 22, 1946, they blew up the King David Hotel in Jerusalem.

In 1947, it was announced at the House of Commons that the Zionist gangs from the end of World War II until October 20, 1947, killed 127 British soldiers and wounded 331.

At the end of the British Mandate on Palestine, in May 1948, the British, treacherously murdered by the Zionist Gangs, totalled 150 soldiers including 70 policemen.

● *Booby-trapped Letters :*

«During June 1947, the Zionists tried a new atrocity measure», Mayor R.D. Wilson said in his book entitled *Cordon and Search.*

«Explosive letters», Wilson said, «were sent by the Stern Gang to various High British officials, including Prime Minister Attlee and Foreign Secretary Bevin, but they were intercepted and rendered harmless.

The Stern Gang posted letter bombs to the High Commissioner of Palestine and the British Governors in Cyprus and Trinidad in vain but on May 3 success attended their efforts; Mr. Rex Farran opened a parcel addressed to his brother, May Roy Farran, D.S.O., M.C., who had served in Palestine and the ensuing explosion resulted in his death.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to kill Foreign Secretary, Bevin, by placing a time-bomb under his seat in Parliament ».

The Israeli gangs, indeed were the first to use letter bombs throughout the world.

● *The Zionist Terrorists Hang two British Soldiers :*

On August 1st, 1947, the London «Daily Express» carried a photo of two dead British soldiers in Nathanya, whose bodies were dangling from the branches of two eucalyptus trees.

The paper wrote:

«Two British soldiers, Sgt. Clifford Martin and Sgt. Meriyn Paise, were kidnapped by Israeli murder gangs in the early hours of 12 July, 1947.

On 31 July, their dead bodies were found hanging from eucalyptus trees in a grove in Nathanya. Their hands were tied behind their backs. Pieces of shirt had been wrapped round their heads. A notice reading, "This is the sentence of Irgun's High Tribunal", was fastened to one body. The area around was mined and as one of the bodies was cut down it exploded, having been booby-trapped, and severely wounded a British officer.

● *The Zionist Terrorists Lash British Soldiers :*

The Zionist terrorist gangs captured British soldiers in Palestine and lashed them in public places in a bid to impair the prestige of the then British Empire.

These gangs, however, alleged that they did so as a reprisal against the British Mandate authorities who had rounded up and lashed a number of Zionist terrorists.

« In December 1949 », wrote Mayor Wilson in his book entitled *Cordon and Search,* «they (the Zionist terrorists) captured and whipped a major of the 2nd Parachute Brigade and three sergeants ».

One of the S/Sgt. Banthan, described his experience : «Our hands were tied behind our backs and we were told to get against the wall. There were ten armed men and they gave both of us 18 lashes each. They whipped me with something like thin black cable and I got it mostly across by back... As they finished the whipping the men seemed to be hysterical and some of them were giggling ».

The lashing took place in a public garden, before a multitude of people in Tel Aviv.

This incident prompted Winston Churchill to lash against the position of the British government vis-a-vis the Zionist terrorists. «You whip a Jewish terrorist», Churchill said, addressing his government, «and the terrorists get hold of a British major and three non-commissioned officers and lash them on the following day.

Then, you cancel a sentence providing for the whipping of another terrorist. Do you know what does this mean ?»

On January 24, 1947, the Zionist terrorists abducted a British Judge and did not release him except when the British Commissioner threatened to order his troops to occupy Tel-Aviv.

- *The Blow-up of King David Hotel*

On July 22, 1946, the « Irgun Zvai Leumi » Zionist gang blew up the King David Hotel in Jerusalem.

The Hotel then housed the headquarters of the British armed forces in Palestine as well as the Palestine Government Secretariat. The toll of the blast was 91 British and Palestinian citizens. This aroused the resentment and contempt of the British people and all the world at that time.

The operation, from the standpoint of the Zionist terrorists, served three purposes

1. To avenge the storming, by the British troops, of the Jewish Agency building on June 29, 1946, when a number of Jewish leaders were rounded up.

2. To encroach upon the prestige of the British Government and Military Command in Palestine.

3. To intimidate the Arabs of Palestine on the grounds that as Zionists could attack the British, they could do the same to the the Arabs.

Following the blast, the Jewish Agency and its affiliated army, the Hagana, declared their deprecation of the incident. But it was later established, beyond doubt, that they had both known of the operation and approved it beforehand.

The operation was unleashed at noon, thus stirring the four corners of Jerusalem and turning the plush hotel into a wreckage of brick and dust mingled with dead bodies.

The first reaction to this wanton act of terrorism was a statement issued by Lt. General Evelyn Barker, Commander of the British troops in Palestine, on July 29, 1946, in which he bluntly said :

1. The Jewish community of Palestine cannot be absolved from the responsibility for the long series of outrages culminating with the blowing up of a large part of the government offices in the King David Hotel causing grievous loss of lives.

   Without the support, actual and passive, of the general Jewish public, the terrorist gangs who actually carry out these criminal acts would soon be unearthed and in this measure the Jews in this country are accomplices and bear a share in the guilt.

2. I am determined they shall suffer punishment and be made aware of the contempt and loathing with which we regard their conduct.

   We must not allow ourselves to be deceived by the hypocritical sympathy of their leaders and representative bodies nor by their protests that they are unable to control the terrorists.

When Menachem Begin visited London in January, 1972, the London «Jewish Chronicle» revealed on January 21, the complicity of the Hagana with the Irgun Zvai Leumi gang in all the acts of terorrism which were attributed to that gang alone.

The paper wrote :

«Operation Melonchick — the original code-name for the blowing up of the south-west wing of the King David (melon is the hebrew word for hotel) — was the most spectacular and the most tragic of all the armed exploits of the Irgun Zvai Leumi against the British ... It was the most tragic because of the terrible toll of human life...

The paper further revealed that in the talks which followed the decision to carry out this operation « the Hagana was represented by Dr. Moshe Sneh, who, as head of the Security Department of the Jewish Agency, was its political chief, the Palmach, which formed the ever-ready striking force of the Hagana, by Israel Galil ; the Irgun by Menachem Begin ; the Stern Group by Dr. Nathan Friedman Yallin ».

However, the timing of the explosion, namely at noon, when the Hotel is usually throbbing, was geared at causing the highest number of toll : This is but an indication of the criminal attitude of the ruthless terrorists.

● *The British Press Condemns Terrorism :*

When Menachem Begin went to London in January this year, the London « Times » wrote :

« Mr. Begin's men were alleged to have been responsible for the hanging of two British policemen, the blowing up of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem, both during the British Mandate, and for the massacre of Arab civilians at Deir Yassin in 1948 ».

Another London newspaper, «The Guardian», wrote on January 10, 1972 :

«At the Heathrow airport, London, Mr. Begin, who once had a price of £ 10,000 on his head, confirmed his responsibility for the hanging of two British sergeants in Nathanya in 1947, and the blowing up of the

King David Hotel in Jerusalem... He said, 'I was the commander responsible for all the operations of the Irgun, I am proud of all the actions of the Irgun'».

The same paper wrote on the following day :

«Mr. Menachem Begin is not a welcome visitor to this country... Nevertheless if Mr. Begin had any sensitivity — and every public pronouncement shows that he has not — he might have well considered that in view of his record and the policies of his political party, a trip to canvass his views in Britain was singularly unfitting».

The accounts of the larger deeds carried out by his terrorist organisation, the Irgun Zvai Leusvi, before the establishment of Israel are appalling to recall. And they are not forgotten in Britain today. Two incidents, in particular, stand out. On July 22, 1946, the Irgun blew up the Palestine Government Secretariat, housed in the King David Hotel in Jerusalem killing 91 British, Arab and Jewish officials. The hanging of two British policemen in July 1947, caused massive disgust in Britain.

The Irgun claimed responsibility for both these events. Atrocities like these are a sadly inevitable part of any communal struggle. But Mr. Begin, far from showing contrition during his visit, has expressed pride. He should not be surprised if his reception is hostile.

It was not just the British who suffered from the Irgun's attentions. On April 9, 1948, the Irgun raided the Arab village of Deir Yassin, near Jerusalem, and massacred some 240 men, women and children.

This by itself is horrible, but the effect on the Arab community as a whole was catastrophic (as Mr. Begin acknowledges in his book on Irgun). It contributed towards an atmosphere of panic among the Arab Community which caused thousands of Arabs to flee from their homes.

MASSACRES BY THE TERRORISTS

AGAINST

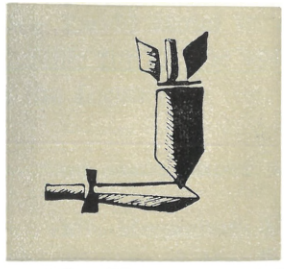
THE ARABS OF PALESTINE

— The massacre at Deir Yassin.

— The massacre at Qibya.

— The massacre at Kafr Kassem.

— A record of Zionist massacres and aggressions.



● *The Massacre at Deir Yassin :*

On April 9, 1948, an armed troop of the Irgun and Stern gangs ordered the inhabitants of Deir Yassin to evacuate their village. Some of the people obeyed but some others stayed.

The terrorists immediately opened a burst of gun and sub-machine gun fire on the village and on those inhabitants who tried to flee from their houses. The toll was 250 old men, women and children.

When a representative of the World Red Cross asked the Jewish Agency to give him access to the scene of the massacre they raised various obstacles and delayed his entrance into the village for a whole day.

In the meantime, the Jews were able to cover up their treacherous crime by throwing the dead bodies into the village's well.

But the Red Cross representative admitted that he had seen, with his own eyes, 150 mutilated bodies of women and children in the well. To voice his feelings of loathing and contempt he could only say that «It was horrible».

On April 13, 1948, the British Colonial Secretary said in the House of Commons, referring to the massacre, that «This act of barbarism is but an evidence of atrocity.»

In his book entitled «A Soldier with Arabs», Sir G.B. Glubb, said that the massacre had been concocted by the terrorist gangs in conjunction with the Jewish Agency in order to intimidate the Arabs and impel them to flee.

Actually, when the Decree of Partition was enforced in mid-May, 1948, large numbers of Arabs had already left Palestine.

In a book entitled « The Revolt », Menachem Begin confirmed the motive of the massacre when he said, «Had it not been for Deir Yassin the State of Israel could never have emerged. For the atrocities of the Irgun had spread like wild fire after the massacre of Deir Yassin and caused the exodus of some 635,000 Arabs who ran away shouting in panic, «Dier Yassin ! — Dier Yassin !»

The famous British historian, Arnold Toynbee, said in the third volume of his book, «A Study of History*», that the «massacre perpetrated by the Zionist Jews against the Arabs of Palestine was tantamount to the Nazi atrocities against the Jews.»

The massacre, consequently aroused the contempt and loathing of many world writers including unbiased Jewish ones such as Alfred Lilenthal, John Kemshe and many others.

● *The Massacre at Qibya :*

On October 14, 1953, an Israeli regular army troop raided the village of Qibya and opened on it a burst of fire from guns and submachine guns after strafing its houses with heavy guns. Qibya lies some 23 Kms. northeast of Jerusalem.

The raid culminated in the destruction of 41 houses and a toll of 53 killed and 15 wounded.

The Chief of the Truce Observers, Gen. Hutchinson, related on the following day : « Never shall I forget the face of an Arab woman who was staring abstractedly at the mutilated bodies of her children. She

* Toynbee, Arnold : **A Study of History.** London, The Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1955-56.

looked absent-mindedly at the hawks gnawing the dead bodies of her six children and the dead body of her husband whose face was utterly charred.

The United Nations officially condemned Israel for this massacre... and the United States disrupted its aid to Israel, but only for a short period. In Israel, Ben Gurion, then Prime Minister, decided to retire and was replaced by Moshe Sharett.

The Israeli government, however, would not allow any investigations into the massacre. Thus the provisions of international law were flagrantly violated.

● *The Massacre at Kafr Kassem :*

The Israeli authorities clamped down a curfew on the Arab villages on October 28, 1956, at a very short notice, namely only a quarter of an hour beforehand. As the villagers at Kafr Kassem were still in their farms and could not possibly be notified of the curfew, the Israeli troops opened sub-machine gun fire on them while they were returning to their houses.

This massacre which took place almost on the eve of the tripartite aggression on Egypt, launched by Britain, France and Israel, took a toll of 57 killed, including 17 women and children, and 25 wounded.

Like Deir Yassin, this massacre was geared at intimidating the Arabs living in Israel particularly before the tripartite aggression.

The Israeli officers responsible for the massacre underwent a make-believe trial. Only two years after a sentence of imprisonment was passed, they were released by a decree of pardon. Ironically, they were re-installed in their units at Kafr Kassem and their commander was even promoted.

*A record of Zionist Massacres and Aggressions :*

Following is a chronological record of the Zionist massacres and aggressions inside Palestine and along the borders of neighbouring Arab countries :

1. April 13, 1948 : : The massacre of Nasser-Eddin, a village near the lake of Tiberia, launched by the Irgun and the Stern gangs.

2. May 5, 1948 : The massacre of the village of Bent-el-Houry, launched by the Hagana.

3. May 13, 1948 : : The massacre of Meet Dras, a village in the Gaza Strip.

4. May 31, 1950 : The massacre of Wadi-Orba, a desert lying between the Dead Sea and the Strait of Aqaba.

5. February 7, 1951 : The massacre of Shorfat, a village only 300 yards off the armistice line inside the Jordanian territory.

6. February 9, 1951 : The massacre of Falma: a village 30 kms. northeast of Lydda and 2 kms. inside the Jordanian territory.

7. July 11, 1951 : Aggression on the village of Naggar, inside the Jordanian territory.

8. September 25, 1951 : Aggression on Ghor el Safy, a village inside Jordan.

9. January 7, 1952 : The massacre of Beit Gala, a village only 2 kms. from Bethlehem.

10. January 29, 1952 : Second Aggression on Falma.

11. March 28, 1954 : Aggression on Nahaleen, a village beyond the armistice line where a massacre took place in the Qubayya style.

12. September 11, 1954 : Aggression at Wadi Fokayn where a number of children were fired at and two of them were killed.

13. November 2, 1954 : Aggression on Deir Ayyub where three innocent children were attacked and two of them killed.

14. February 28, 1955 : Aggression on Gaza.

15. May 31, 1955 : Aggression on Khan Younes.

16. August 31, 1955 : A Second Aggression on Khan Younes.

17. September 20, 1955 : Aggression on the demilitarized zone at Auja.

18. October 28, 1955 : The aggression on Kontilla.

19. November 2, 1955 : The Battle of Sabha.

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| 20. December 11, 1955 | : | Aggression on Lake Tiberias |
| 21. August 21, 1956 | : | Aggression on Om-Reehan |
| 22. September 10, 1956 | : | Aggression on Athna |
| 23. March 12, 1956 | : | Aggression on Bartama, inside Jordan. |
| 24. April 4 & 5, 1956 | : | Aggression on Gaza. |
| 25. September 12, 1956 | : | Aggression on Rahwa. |
| 26. September 13, 1956 | : | Aggression on Gharandal. |
| 27. September 25, 1956 | : | Aggression on Jossan. |
| 28. October 10, 1956 | : | Aggression on Qalqilya. |
| 29. October 31, 1956 | : | Tripartite Aggression on Egypt. |
| 30. July 21, 1957 | : | Aggression on the Mount of Scopus Zone (demilitarized). |
| 31. February 4, 1959 | : | Aggression on South Rafah. |
| 32. January 1, 1960 | : | Aggression on Tawafeek, a village south-east the lake of Tiberias. |
| 33. March 17, 1962 | : | Attack on East Tiberias in Syria. |
| 34. November 13, 1966 | : | Aggression on the village of Samua and the neighbouring villages. |
| 35. June 5, 1967 | : | Zionist expansionist aggression on Egypt, Syria and Jordan. |
| 36. March 21, 1968 | : | Aggression on Al Karama village in Jordan. |

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| 37. | August 4, 1968 | : | Aggression on Al Salt area in Jordan. |
| 38. | December 28, 1968 | : | Aggression on Beirut Airport. |
| 39. | March 26, 1969 | : | Aggression on Ein Asir area in Jordan. |
| 40. | August 11, 1969 | : | Aggression on the villages of southern Lebanon. |
| 41. | May 19, 1970 | : | Aggression on Lebanon. |
| 42. | February 28, 1972 | : | Aggression on Lebanon. |
| 43. | October 30, 1972 | : | Aggression on Doma and Harana villages in Syria. |
| 44. | November 21, 1972 | : | Aggression on Syria — heavy artillery was used. |
| 45. | November 24, 1972 | : | Aggression on southern Lebanon. |

MURDERS

— Murder of Lord Moyne

— Murder of Count Bernadott

— Murder of James Forrestal

● *Murder of Lord Moyne :*

Lord Moyne, the British Secretary for Middle East Affairs was murdered in Cairo, where he was stationed, on November 6, 1944.

Moyne had firmly believed, and once told Ben Gurion, that the only solution to the Jews' problem was to establish a Jewish State in Europe, namely, in East Prussia.

He categorically refused the idea of establishing this State in Palestine on the grounds that the Arabs themselves did not and would not accept that idea.

Therefore Ben Gurion considered him as pro-Arab and decided to kill him as he admitted in his memoirs. So two members of the Stern gang were commissioned to murder him. They were able to shoot him, as well as his British driver, point blank as soon as his car pulled up in front of his residence at Zamalek, a residential quarter in Cairo.

The two murderers attempted to run away but were chased and arrested by an Egyptian constable. They stood trial before a military court which sentenced them to death on January 22, 1945.

Evidently, the Zionists killed Lord Moyne not only to get rid of a high British official who strongly opposed their plots to occupy Palestine but also to antagonize Britain against Egypt and the Arabs particularly as World War II was nearing its end.

This was resorted to by the Zionists once again, in 1954, in the famous Lavon Affair which was designed to impair Egypt's relations with the United States.

**Count Folke Bernadott**

● *Murder of Count Bernadott :*

On September 17, 1948, the Zionists murdered the Swedish diplomat and the U.N. mediator, Count Volk Bernadott, by shooting 12 bullets, point blank, at him in Jerusalem.

Bernadott was killed by the Zionists because he proposed, as a solution to the Palestine issue, that the Negev desert and the city of Jerusalem be annexed to the Arab territory.

He also underscored in his project the right of Palestinians, who had left their lands as a result of the dispute, to be repatriated, without any strings, and to regain their own property.

A Jewish terrorist organization, a splinter group of Lohame Herut Israel, claimed responsibility for his death.

● *Murder of James Forrestal :*

James Forrestal, the U.S. Defence Secretary, under the Truman Administration, was, in 1949, thrown out of the window of his flat in one of the top floors of a high building. It was then alleged that he had committed suicide.

Whether or not this allegation was true, the Zionists are still responsible for his murder. Strong evidence, in this connection, is their attitude towards any statesman who opposed their policy or plots. Was not this the lot of both Lord Moyne and Count Bernadott ?

Forrestal had tried to convince both the Democrats and the Republicans to give priority to the interests of the United States and not to cajole the Zionists in a bid to guarantee the votes of the Jews in the elections.

In his memoirs entitled *The Forrestal Diaries,* he pointed out the pressures exerted on him to yield to the Zionists. But when they failed, he said, they pressed on President Truman who ousted him from the U.S. Cabinet.

He was later made a target of pressures and psychological warfare until he, eventually, committed suicide or was murdered.

He related, in his diaries, that Franklin Roosevelt Jr. called on him on February 3, 1948, to tell him that he (F. Roosevelt Jr.) was for the establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine. He added that if the Democratic party failed to sympathise with the Zionist aspirations, the party would certainly lose the votes of the electorate in the States of New York, Pennsylvania and California. Forrestal told him that it was about time the people thought whether the entire United States would be forfeited.

In another part of his diaries, Forrestal said, «I had lunch with Mr. B. Baruch (a militant Zionist who was most influential at the White House). After lunch, I raised the same question with him. He took the line of advising me not to be active in this particular matter, and that I was already identified to a degree that was not in my own interest, with the opposition to the United Nations policy on Palestine ».

This implicit threat was actually carried out. For Forrestal was later ousted from his post and met that tragic end in 1949.

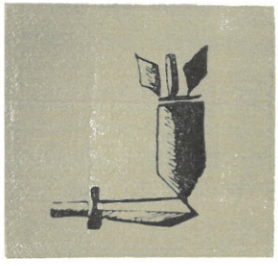
ZIONIST TERRORISM

AGAINST

ARAB AND PRO-ARAB COUNTRIES

— The Lavon Affair.

— Booby-trapped Parcels to Arabs and German Experts in Egypt.



● *The Lavon Affair :*

When the U.S. Government promised to extend an aid of 50 million dollars to Egypt, Israel was infuriated. Therefore, it attempted to sow the seeds of dissension and to antagonize the U.S. against Egypt.

This was carried out through a plot which was later known as the Lavon Affair. The plot had envisaged a series of explosions and fires in some of the U.S. establishments in Egypt.

In November, 1954, a number of bombs went off at the premises of the American Library affiliated to the U.S. Embassy in Cairo.

Another time bomb was placed at the Metro Cinema in Cairo.

Earlier, on July 14, the Library of the U.S. Consulate in Alexandria was set ablaze.

On July 23, two suspicious persons were arrested in front of the Rio Cinema, in Alexandria, and a time-bomb was found with one of them who proved to be an Israeli.

In the same evening incendiary explosives were detected in the Radio, Metro and Rivoli cinemas in Cairo. Two Jews were then arrested for being responsible for the attempt.

In December, 1954, the Egyptian police arrested two Jews carrying time bombs as they entered one of the American buildings. These stood trial in January 1955. They testified before the Court that the planting

of bombs and explosives in American establishments was designed to jeopardise Egypt's relations with the U.S. and to hamper the conclusion of an agreement to evacuate British troops from Egypt.

This, they admitted, was the implementation of a plot worked out by the then Israeli Defence Minister, Pinhas Lavon.

When the plot was unearthed, Lavon was a target of world-wide Press resentment and of the global public opinion. He had to resign and was replaced by Ben Gurion.

A prominent writer, William Zucherman, described the Lavon Affair in the «Jewish Newsletter» as a moral bankruptcy».

● *Booby-Trapped Parcels to Arabs and German Experts in Egypt :*

On July 13, 1956, Mostafa Hafez, an official of the Egyptian Administration in Gaza Strip received a booby-trapped letter which killed him instantaneously.

On the following day, Salah Mostafa, the Egyptian Military Attache in Amman, Jordan, received a similar parcel which cost him his life.

In 1963, six Egyptian workers were killed as one of them opened a booby-trapped parcel sent to him.

On November 28, 1962, a West German Professor, Dr. Blitz, who was employed by the University of Cairo was at home in Cairo when a postman brought him a registered letter. His secretary, a young German lady, opened the letter which exploded, mutilating her face and turning her deaf and blind.

An attempt on the life of Dr. Heinz Klein, another German scientist, was made in Germany as he was driving his car, but he bailed out of his car and had a narrow escape.

Another German scientist, Dr. Kreug, was abducted in West Germany in 1962.

Further similar attempts were made in Egypt, Germany and Switzerland during 1962 and 1963.

The over-all plot was revealed when two Israeli agents were arrested in Switzerland after an abortive attempt on the life of Dr. Paul Gerkie, one of the German scientists.

# ZIONIST TERRORISM

# AGAINST

# THE JEWS THEMSELVES

— Blow-up of the Steamship « Patria ».

— Blast Abroad the Steamship «Struma ».

— The Sinking of the S.S. « Altalena »

— The Zionists' Perfidy.

● *Blow-up of the Steamship « Patria » :*

On November 21, 1940, the British High Commissioner in Palestine ordered that 1800 illegal Jewish immigrants be placed on the French steamship «Patria» berthed at Jaffa, to be transported to a camp in the island of Mauritius in Africa.

In order to appease the Jews, the British official explained that the British Government felt that the illegal immigration at that time would gravely impair the state of affairs in Palestine and cause considerable harm to the British interests in the Middle East.

But before the ship could sail, it was blown up by the Zionist terrorist group, the Irgun, and 250 Jews lost their lives.

The Irgun alleged that the explosion had been a mass suicide but the survivors did not support this claim.

In his book entitled « Cross-roads to Israel »,* the British writer Christopher Sykes, said that all the reliable sources had agreed, afterwards, that the explosion on the steamship «Patria» was carried out by the Irgun group with the knowledge of the Jewish Agency.

The Agency, he said, had fabricated the story of mass suicide in order to intensify global resentment of the British Government and to perpetuate sympathy towards the Jews all the world over.

* Sykes, Christopher : **Cross-roads to Israel** London, Colins, 1965.

Also, in an extensive report published in a Supplement of the London «Observer» on March 1st, 1970, Olivia Manning supported the view that the ship «Patria» had been blown up and capsized by the terrorists of the Irgun group.

● *Blast Abroad the Steamship « Struma » :*

Like the S.S. «Patria», the steamship «Struma» was blown up by the Zionist terrorists in February, 1942, at Istanbul with 769 illegal immigrants from the Balkan on board.

The ship had laid moorings at Istanbul in December 1941, but the Turkish authorities would not allow these immigrants to enter the Turkish territory as they did not have any passports or entry visas.

Dialogue ensued between these authorities and the Jewish Agency, as well as with the British Mandate authorities in Palestine. This continued for almost two months while the passengers were terribly packed on board the ship.

In a report of March 1st, 1970, Olivia Manning wrote :

« A fewer than one third of the passengers could get on to the deck at one time, the rest stayed below in darkness so foul many people fainted for lack of air.

They slept four to a bunk and tried to clean themselves in basins... The Turks were sick of the «Struma» and the stench that came from it ».

The Turkish authorities however, feared that epidemics would psread among the passengers. So, when one of the ships engines broke down, they sent Turkish engineers to repair it immediately.

Eventually, the British authorities accepted to allow only entry into Palestine for children from 11 to 16 years old.

But a terrific explosion took place in the «Struma» which stranded and capsized. Only one of the ship's passengers survived.

At first, the Jewish Agency and the Zionist propaganda machinery claimed that the Turkish authorities were responsible for the catastrophe, but they later alleged that some of the passengers had preferred to commit a mass suicide.

Evidently, the two claims do not hold water. Christopher Sykes said in his book «Cross-roads to Israel», «Had the Jewish Agency given priority to the human element rather than the political and propaganda motives, the steamship «Struma» would not have sunk. But it preferred to exploit this catastrophe in arousing sympathy for the Jews and for their immigration to Palestine ».

On the other hand, the Jewish Agency feared that epidemics might rage among the Jews in Palestine if the passengers of the ship reached there.

● *The Sinking of the S.S. «Altalena » :*

In June, 1948, the S.S. «Altalena» berthed at Tel Aviv. It was carrying 5000 rifles, 300 sub-machine guns, five armoured cars, thousands of bombs, a huge quantity of ammunition and 900 Jewish soldiers.

As soon as these soldiers got off the ship's board, Israeli Prime Minister, Ben Gurion, ordered a unit of Israeli artillery, which had been stationed at a stone's throw, to open fire at the ship.

The ship was set ablaze and soon went down.

The story of a ship carrying hardware and ammunition to the Jews in Palestine, and drowned by an order of the first Israeli Premier, was related by Manachem Begin in his book entitled «The Revolt».

Begin said that when the ship had sailed from a French harbour, the first armistice in the Palestine war was declared. He pointed out to his men of the Irgun group that, irrespective of their viewpoint concerning the truce, they had to violate that truce.

So, the Irgun cabled the ship's captain asking him to keep off the shore and to await further instructions.

Following contacts with the Israeli security authorities, Begin said, the Israeli government decided to allow the ship to enter the port immediately.

A meeting was then held between representatives of the Ministry of Security and the Irgun group to decide how the shipment of the vessel would be distributed.

At that time, Begin pointed out, the Irgun Zvai Leumi constituted an officially recognized military force which was operating in co-operation with the Hagana. Some battalions of the Irgun had already been amalgamated in the Israeli regular army.

In his discussions with the Security officials, Begin suggested that one fifth of the vessel's shipment be sent to Jerusalem and the rest be distributed among the various army units.

But Israel Galili, who was then representing the Security authorities, did not accept the proposal and told Begin bluntly that as long as no agreement had been reached concerning the distribution of the arms, on board the ship, the authorities concerned would not help the Irgun in unloading the ship.

« When the ship laid moorings », Begin said, « we found a troop of artillery lurking at the port. Hardly had the cranes started to unload the ship that the troop commander ordered to discontinue this operation within ten minutes ».

When he was told that this very short notice would not be enough to reach an understanding with him, Begin said, the troop commander would not listen and his soldiers immediately began to open fire and to shell the vessel.

It caught fire and turned into a grave for all soldiers and crew on its board since anyone who attempted to run away was shot dead by riflemen.

Thus, the «Altalena» capsized as a result of the conflict between the Irgun and the Israeli authorities who feared that in case the Irgun used these arms in chalking up a victory over the Arabs, Menachem Begin would become a strong rival to Ben Gurion.

In this struggle for power, the souls of the Jews themselves and the reputation of Israel proper can be easily sacrificed.

## *The Zionists' Perfidy*

In his book entitled « Perfidy »,* the Jewish writer Ben Hecht related the popular story, in Israel, of Dr. Rudolf Kastner, an official of the Jewish Agency, who had cooperated with the Nazis towards the annihilation of the Jews.

Kastner was hired by the Nazis to persuade the Jews to go to concentration camps. Through giving them a rosy but false picture about life in a certain town, Kastner betrayed his fellowmen, the Jews, for he knew, beyond doubt, that they were doomed in concentration camps.

He made a stupendous fortune but when his perfidy was unearthed, the Zionist gangs shot him in order to avert a scandal. The story reveals the Zionist plot which did not favour the immigration of

* Hecht, Ben : **Perfidy** New York, Julian Messener, Inc., 1962.

all Jews to Palestine, but favoured the immigration of a certain category of Jews only.

Kastner had also contributed to the release of one of the Nazi war criminals who stood trial at Nuremberg, Ben Hecht related.

A proof to this lies in a document signed by Lt. Colonel Walter Rapp of the American Armed Forces, who took part in the Nuremberg trials.

The document reads in part, as follows :

«Becher was listed as a war criminal in the American war criminal file, 211250.

His listing reads :

Kurt Becher, Lt. General S.S.

Place of Crime : Budapest.

Reason wanted : Torture. »

Advocate Rapp says :

« Kastner approached me as an official of various prominent international Jewish agencies.

To the best of my knowledge, Kastner arrived in Nuremberg as a voluntary witness on behalf of S.S. Lt. General Kurt Becher... and I

gained a definite impression that his visit was aimed solely to assist Becher.

Until the arrival of Kastner, it was highly probable that Becher would be tried by us.

Becher's ultimate release was solely the result of Kastner's pleadings and the contents of his sworn testimony.

His affidavit regarding Becher was the main, if not the sole reason underlying our decision to free him ».

Concluding his story about Kastner, Ben Hecht exclaimed,«I pay thee mark me—that a brother should be so perfidious ! »

## ISRAELI TERRORISM AFTER 1967

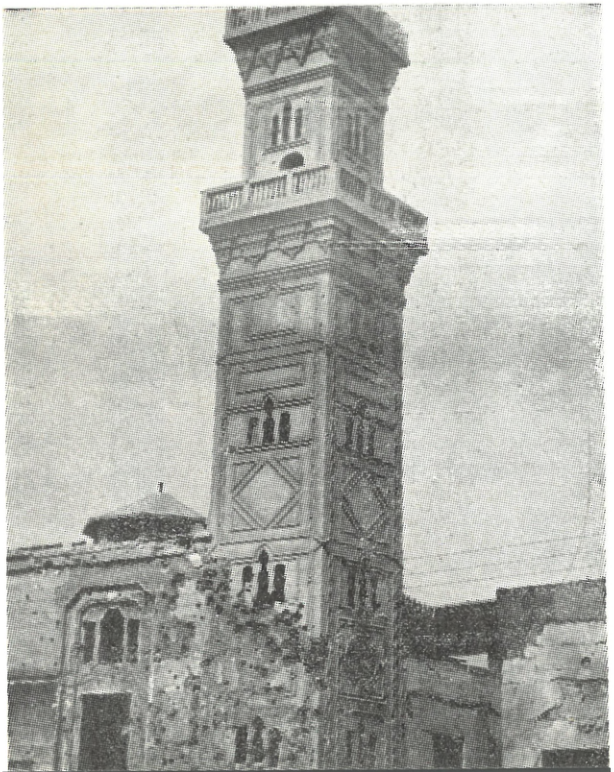
I. Terrorist Operations Against Arab Countries.

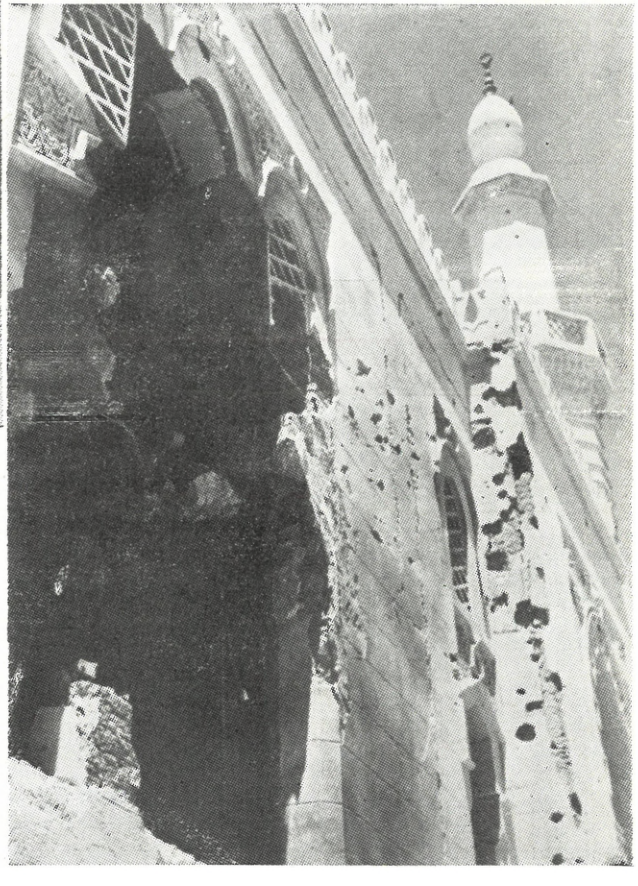
II. Terrorist Operations Against Religious Sanctuaries.

III. Terrorist Operations Against Individuals.

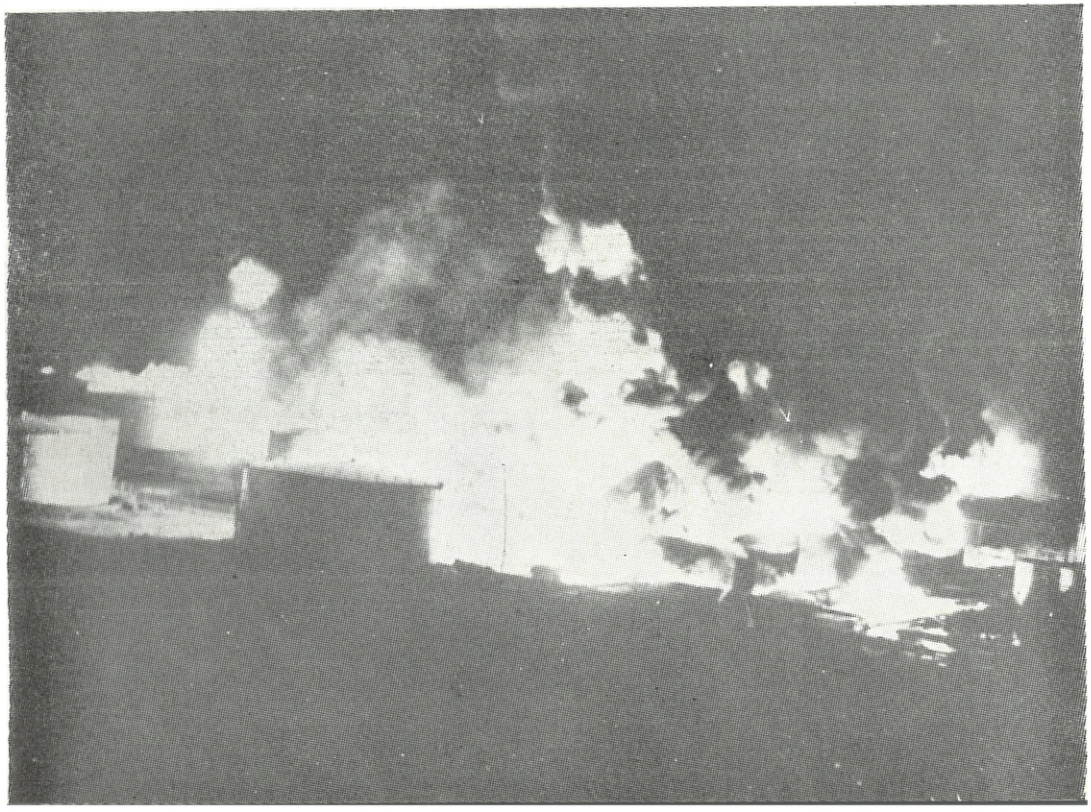
IV. Terrorist Operations Against The Arabs in Occupied Land.

**Bombardment of the Suez Canal area.**



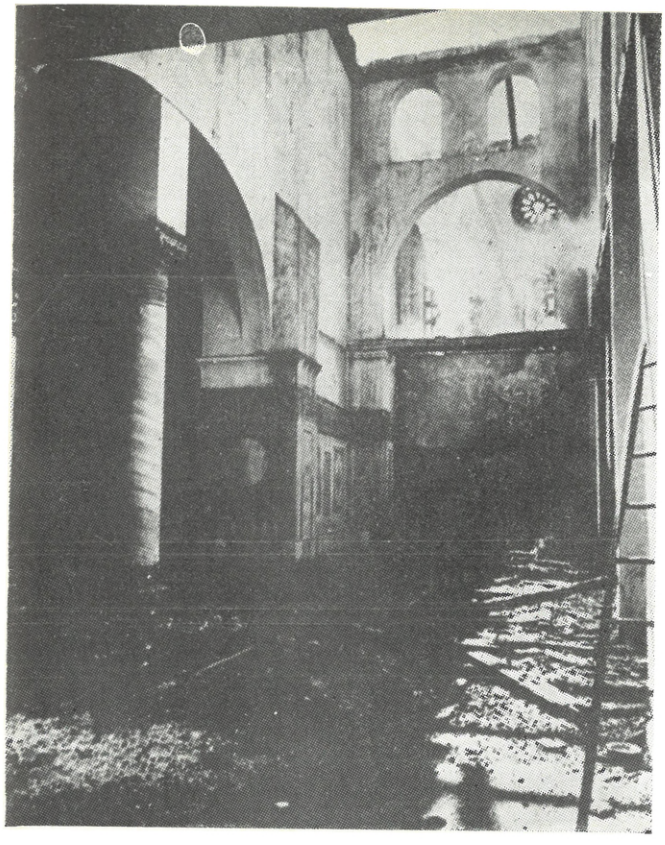


The Suez oil refinery was set ablaze.



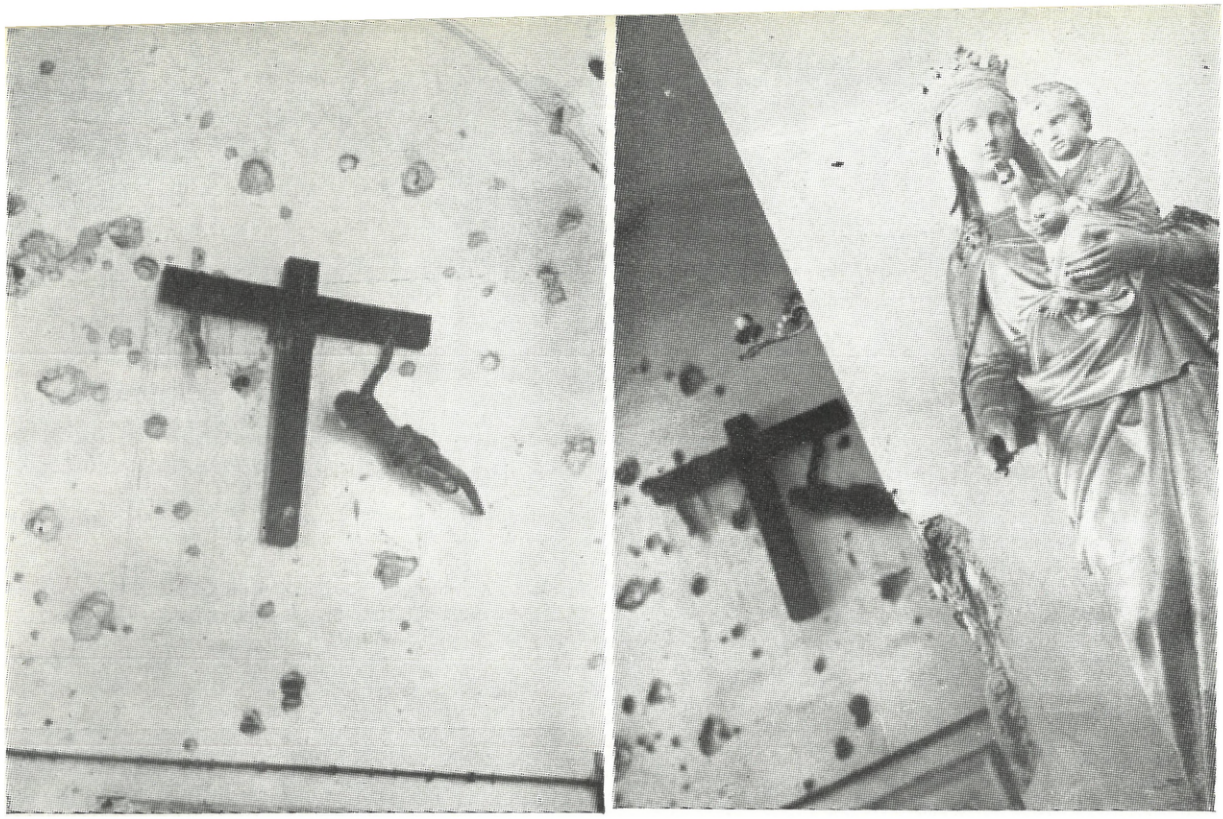
**Israeli planes destroyed a civil factory at Abu-Zaabal, near Cairo**

**Bombardment of Beirut Airport.**

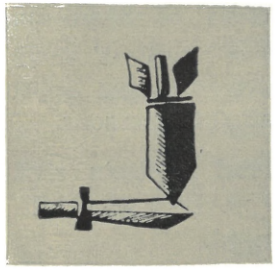


Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem was set on fire and part of it was destroyed.

**Moslem and Christian Religious sanctuaries, bombarded by Israel.**



**Religious sanctuaries were despoiled by Israeli armed forces**



## I. TERRORIST OPERATIONS AGAINST ARAB COUNTRIES

- *Terrorist Operations Against the Arab Republic of Egypt from 1967 - 1972 :*

Following is a chronological record of the major terrorist operations carried out by Israel against Egypt since June 1967 through 1972 :

27/10/1968 : Israeli artillery shelled some civil establishments south of Suez and set ablaze a number of tanks at an oil terminal.

1/11/1968 : Israeli commandos, airlifted by helicopters, destroyed some sluices of Naj-Hammadi barrage in Upper Egypt, blew up 3 power installations in the area and damaged a part of Qena bridge.

8/3/1969 : Israeli air force raided the Suez Canal area and destroyed a number of houses and civil establishments in the area.

9/3/1969 : Israeli air force launched a second attack on the Suez Canal area and set fire to a number of tanks at the Suez oil refinery.

11/3/1969 : Israeli artillery and armoured troops shelled Port Tewfik and Suez causing numerous fires in the two towns.

21/1/1970 : Israeli paratroopers landed on the island of Shadwan, near Suez, and engaged with an Egyptian military troop there for 36 hours. Egyptian casualties including those who were killed, wounded or lost, totalled 80 persons.

12/2/1970 : Israeli Phantom planes attacked a metal products civil factory at Abu-Zaabal, near Cairo. 70 workers were killed and 69 others were seriously wounded.

Foreign newsmen were given access to the scene of the raid soon afterwards.

The barbaric raid has aroused the strong resentment of public opinion and of the Press all the world over.

8/4/1970 : An Egyptian primary school at Bahr-el-Baqar, in the Delta was strafed by Israeli Phantom planes.

Some 31 innocent schoolboys were killed and 46 others, including 31 children, were wounded. The raid has stirred the resentment and loathing of the world press and public opinion.

4/1/1971 : Israeli commandos attacked the village of Zaafarana and airlifted to Israel a complete radar installation worth over one million dollars.

● *Terrorist Operations Against Jordan from 1967 - 1972 :*

Israel launched innumerable attacks on Jordanian towns, villages and military positions during the past five years.

The following aggressions stand out :

21/3/1968 : Israel launched a violent attack on the village of Karama where the Palestinian commandos fought bravely and a large number of them were victimised.

Israel was condemned by the Security Council, for this aggression, the following day.

4/6/1968 : The town of Irbid was a target of a violent raid by Israel and 35 persons were killed and 50 others were seriously wounded.

8/8/1968 : The Israeli planes mounted an overall offensive on the Sult area using napalm bombs. Some 34 persons were killed and 82 wounded. Again, this offensive was condemned by the Security Council.

9/12/1968 : Israel raided the village of Kafr-Assad, north of Jordan, killing among others, 7 children and four women and destroying 63 houses besides causing considerable damage to another 83 houses.

3/2/1969 : Israeli planes raided Iraqi military positions in Jordan using napalm bombs.

26/3/1969 : The village of Ein Assir, near the town of Sult, was brutally attacked by napalm bombs and Israel was condemned by the Security Council on this score.

- *Terrorist Operations Against the Lebanon from 1967 - 1972 :*

Apart from numerous minor attacks and aggression on Lebanese towns and villages, following are the major offensives on the Lebanon during this period :

28/12/1968 : Israeli commandos launched a violent offensive on Beirut airport. They destroyed 13 Lebanese civil airliners, 7 jet planes, one Boeing 707 airliner besides radar installations and caused tremendous damage to the airport's main runway. Estimated losses for the raid amounted to some 100 million dollars.

Only one hour after the attack, the U.S. State Department handed the Israeli Ambassador in Washington a strong-worded note of protest.

The Security Council met on New Year's Eve, strongly and unanimously condemned Israel for this outrageous aggression and recognized the Lebanon's right to claim for reparations for all the losses involved.

14/5/1970 : Israel launched a 32-hour raid on the Lebanese mountain villages at Gebel-el-Sheikh killing 30 Arab commandos and arresting five others. It was, again, condemned by the Security Council for this offensive.

26/2/1972 : Israeli planes strafed the Arqub area, south of Lebanon, using 10 jet aircrafts. The casualties included 10 killed and 50 wounded. Besides, 20,000 Palestinian refugees at Nabtiyya camp were rendered homeless.

16/9/1972 : Israel launched a raid which lasted for 32 hours on South Lebanon. Some 60 Arab commandos were killed and 130 houses were destroyed in 16 villages in the area. During the raid, Israeli Prime Minister, Golda Meir threatened that Israel was determined to attack the Arab commandos, wherever they were, along with the Arab countries which supported them.

15/10/1972 : Israeli aircraft mounted an attack on South Lebanon and North Syria at a time.

In Lebanon, 2 persons were killed and 16 civilians wounded. In Syria, the raid was directed at a camp of the «Fatah » group of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation, in north Syria, but Syrian military aircraft intercepted the Israeli planes and forced them to escape.

- *Terrorist Operations Against Syria*

*from 1967 - 1972 :*

Israel has launched many aggressions on Syria during the past five years. Foremost among these we cite the following :

22/8/1967 : Israel destroyed four entire villages, strafed five others and looted their houses. These villages included Benias and Qunaitra.

1/9/1968 : Israeli troops opened fire on Syrian military positions, near Qunaitra, and engagements continued for three successive days.

16/3/1970 : Israeli planes penetrated deeply into Syrian territory and Israeli paratroopers destroyed some power rigs, a bridge south of Damascus, a military camp and some Syrian artillery positions.

2/4/1970 : Israeli troops launched a violent artillery attack on Syrian positions near the Heights of Golan. The shelling continued for almost 8 hours and the casualties included 16 killed and 27 wounded. Two Syrian planes were shot down.

25/6/1970 : Israel launched several aggressions on the Syrian military bases at the Heights of Golan and occupied some military positions there. Engagements continued for three days successively.

8/9/1972 : Israeli troops attacked the positions of Arab commandos inside Syrian territory and shelled a refugee camp killing and wounding nearly 220 persons. The Security Council met and called upon the parties concerned to disrupt hostilities immediately for the preservation of of peace.

## II. TERRORISTS OPERATIONS AMONG RELIGIOUS SANCTUARIES:

Moslem and Christian religious sanctuaries in Jerusalem and Sinai were despoiled by Israeli authorities, in addition to those in the Suez Canal area.

Foremost among their aggressions on sacred places were the following :

21/8/1969 : Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem, one of the three most sacred Islamic places, caught fire and part of it was destroyed. Representatives of various Islamic countries at the U.N. sent a message to U Thant, the U.N. Secretary General at that time, drawing his attention to this outrageous aggression on one of the greatest Islamic sanctuaries and to the acts of looting which took place at the Mosque.

On 15/9/1969, the Security Council passed a resolution in which it expressed its regret for the incident.

30/11/1971 : St. Catherine's Monastery in Sinai, now being occupied by Israel, was set ablaze.

The Patriarch of the Coptic Catholic Church accused Israel of having burnt the monastery in order to cover up its previous destruction of invaluable documents, treasures and very rare manuscripts.

Fourteen Arab countries which are Member States of UNESCO lodged a memorandum with U Thant in order to take adequate measures towards the preservation of all historical and cultural heritages during military hostilities. They also demanded that an inquest be carried out into the incident.

26/3/1969 : Israel made public the Great Jerusalem Plan which was geared at annexing entire Arab towns and villages to the parts of Jerusalem already in the hands of Israel. The

plan was to establish Great Jerusalem, which is to become the capital of Israel.

The plan was published by the Israeli «Maariv» daily newspaper on that day.

The U.N. General Assembly passed a resolution on 3/7/1969 resenting all measures taken by Israel to change the conditions of the city of Jerusalem and calling upon it to discontinue all such measures in the future.

It also regretted that Israel did not abide by two previous resolutions affirming the principle providing that the acquisition of land by military force or invasion was prohibited.

III. TERRORIST OPERATIONS AGAINST INDIVIDUALS :

In this connection we cite the following incidents :

*The assassination of Ghassan Kanafani:*

Kanafani, one of the leaders of the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine, was killed on 8/7/1972 in front of his house in one of the suburbs of Beirut. His car exploded as soon as he started the engine as a tremendous quantity of dynamite had been placed into the exhaust pipe.

A spokesman for the Israeli Police admitted in a report by the Agence France Presse (A.F.P.) on 9/7/1972 that the assassination of Kanafani had been carried out by some Israelis who were taking part in preparations which would resume despatch of the booby-trapped letters to leaders of Arab commandos.

- *Blast on the Premises of the Lebanese Newspaper*

*«Beirut Al Massa'a»*

A charge of dynamite went off at the entrance of the newspaper's building on 8/7/1972.

One of the newsmen, Farid Al-Khateeb, was wounded. The A.F.P. reported on 12/7/1972 that it had been established that the dynamite placed there was identical with that used in the assassination of Ghassan Kanafani.

- *Letter Bomb to Dr. Anis Sayegh:*

A letter bomb went off as Dr. Anis Sayegh, Head of the Palestine Research Centre of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, was opening his mail at his office on 19/7/1972.

- *Attack on the Egyptian Embassy Building in Copenhagen:*

A fire was set to the Embassy building on 29/9/1972, but only a slight damage was caused. The Embassy staff had previously received a number of threat calls.

- *Explosion at the Palestine Library in Paris:*

An explosive charge went off at 1.30 a.m. on 4/10/1972 at the Palestine Library in Paris thus destroying a large part of it.

Only one hour after the incident, the Israeli MASADA movement announced in a release to the Press that it was responsible for the explosion. The movement said it was an act of reprisal against what it termed «the acts of terrorism» launched on Israel.

- *Explosion at a P.L.O. Office in Beirut :*

On 28/10/1972, two bombs were planted at one of the offices of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Beirut. One of the bombs went off causing some damage to the building's wall, but the other one, placed in the terrace, was discovered and rendered harmless.

## 1V. TERRORIST OPERATIONS AGAINST THE ARABS IN OCCUPIED LAND

- *Collective Punishment :*

Following 1967, Israel inflicted collective punishment on the Arabs in the occupied land, thus violating all international laws and conventions. When the Israeli authorities suspected that one of the Arab commandos lived in a certain area, collective punishment would be inflicted on all his family and on the entire quarter in which he lived.

In this respect, Israel outrageously violated Article 32 of the 4th Geneva Convention which reads :

> « The High contracting parties specifically agree that each of them is prohibited from taking any measure of such a character as to cause the physical suffering or extermination of protected persons in their lands.
>
> This prohibition applies not only to murder, torture, corporal punishments, mutilation and medical or scientific experiments not necessitated by the medical treatment of a protected person, but also to any other measures of brutality whether applied by civilian or military agents.»

On the other hand, Article No. 1 of the Convention on Genocide, concluded in 1948, provides for the following :

> « The contracting parties confirm that genocide whether committed in time of peace or in time of war, is a crime under international law which they undertake to prevent and punish».

In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy in whole or in part a national, ethnical, racial or religious group as such :

a) Killing members of the group;

b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group.

A record of Israel's violations, in this respect, was contained in a report made by the International Investigation Mission to the Middle East, sponsored by the World Federation of Democratic Youth in 1969. The Mission included representatives of Britain, France, Holland, Norway and East Germany.

● *Eviction of Arabs from their Houses and Lands :*

Besides collective punishment and terrorism, the Israeli authorities evicted the Arabs in the occupied territory from their lands and houses. No doubt, the collective punishment was to intimidate the Arabs so they would flee from their houses and villages as happened from the the massacre of Deir Yassin and others.

This runs counter to Article 49 of the 4th Convention of Geneva which stipulates that :

> « Individual or mass forcible transfers as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the Occupying Power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited regardless of their motives. »

This very same prohibition was contained in Article 9 of the Declaration of Human Rights which provides that :

> « No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of the right to enter his own country. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile. »

Meanwhile, the Israeli newspapers as well as many Western and international ones have, on various occasions, revealed the operations of eviction and deportation of Arabs, carried out by Israel.

## LETTER BOMB TO PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN :

Mrs. Margaret Truman Daniel, President Harry Truman's daughter, writes in her book *Harry S. Truman,* scheduled for publication in January 1973, that a group of Zionist terrorists known as the Stern Gang, tried to assassinate President Truman with a letter bomb in 1947. The report on the letter bombs was printed in the *New York Times* on 2 December, 1972. Mrs. Daniel said a number of envelopes arrived at the White House adressed to Mr Truman and various members of his staff. Each of the envelopes contained a smaller envelope which held the explosives.

## ISRAEL VS. THE UNITED NATIONS

Ever since its establishment in 1948, the annals of Israel's history had abounded with innumerable outrageous violations of resolutions passed by the United Nations.

Most salient of these violations are those connected with resolutions on the city of Jerusalem, on the principles of human rights in the occupied territories and on the cease-fire.

● *Violations of U.N. Resolutions on Jerusalem :*

— Israel violated the two resolutions Nos. 2235 and 2254 passed by the U.N. General Assembly on July 4, 1967 and annexed the Arab part of Jerusalem under the pretext of re-unifying the city.

— Israel violated the Security Council resolution No. 350 of 27/4/1968 calling upon it to cancel the military parade which was scheduled to take place in Jerusalem on May 1, 1968.

— The Security Council passed resolution No. 268 of July 3, 1969 in which it affirmed that all measures hereby taken by Israel towards changing the legal status of Jerusalem were unlawful. Hardly had the resolution been made public than the Israeli representative at the U.N. declared that his government rejected that resolution

which, he said, would not affect the conditions which have been prevailing in Jerusalem for the two previous years.

- *Violations of U.N. Resolutions on the Principles of Human Rights.*

— On June 14, 1967, the Security Council passed resolution No. 237 calling upon the Israeli government to maintain the welfare and security of the inhabitants of areas where military hostilities had taken place.

But Israel launched a campaign of terrorism in those areas and allowed only 14,000 Arab citizens to be repatriated whereas those rejected totalled 170,000 citizens.

— The Security Council issued resolution No. 259 of 27/9/1968 asking the U.N. Secretary General to send immediately a personal representative to occupied Arab territory to ascertain that the Council's previous resolution concerning the welfare and security of the inhabitants there was complied with. But Israel would not give access to this representative to investigate into the conditions of the Arabs, claiming that it was equally necessary to carry out a similar investigation regarding the conditions of Jewish minorities in Arab States.

— The U.N. General Assembly decided, by virtue of its resolution No. 2443 of 19/12/1968, to set up a three-man fact- finding committee to report on Israeli measures jeopardizing the principles of Human Rights in the occupied territory.

Israel, however, seized the opportunity of the death of the Chairman of that session of the Assembly and exerted pressure on the delegations of various countries attempting to prevent the function of such a committee.

● *Violations of the Security Council's Cease-fire Resolutions*

— The Security Council issued resolution No. 248 of 24/3/1968 in which it resented Israel's brutal aggressions on Jordan and called upon it to stop such offensives and to observe the Council's ceasfire resolution.

Nevertheless, Israel mounted two massive offensives on Jordanian territories soon afterwards.

— Israel flagrantly violated Security Council's resolution No. 256 of 16/8/1968 whereby it resented Israel's premeditated military offensives which constituted a great menace to peace in the area.

— Israel's violent attack on Beirut airport on 31/12/1968 was a violation of the truce agreement between Lebanon and Israel on 22/3/1949 and of the Security Council's cease-fire resolutions.

— Israel did not abide by the two resolutions Nos. 279 and 280 passed by the Security Council on 12/5/1970 and on 19/5/1970 respectively. One of those resolutions exhorted Israel to pull out immediately from Lebanese territory while the other condemned Israel for its military aggressions on the Lebanon.

— Israel, once again, violated resolution No. 313, passed by the U.N. General Assembly on 28/2/1972 calling upon Israel to halt immediately all land and air attacks on the Lebanon.

— Israel refused to comply with a Security Council resolution passed on 25/6/1972 condemning all its offensives on the Lebanon and calling upon it to release five Syrian officers who had been abducted by Israeli troops.

Ironically, Israel termed the Council's resolution as « immoral» because it condemned its aggressions on the Lebanon.

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رقم الايداع بدار الكتب ١٩٠٧/١٩٧٣

مطابع الهيئة المصرية العامة للكتاب